

### 3.9 LAND AND SHORELINE USE – Relationship to Plans and Policies

#### Growth Management Act (GMA)

*Summary: The Growth Management Act, enacted by the legislature in 1990 and amended since that time, contains a comprehensive framework for managing growth and coordinating land use planning with infrastructure.*

*The GMA's general planning goals include: directing growth to urban areas; reducing sprawl; providing efficient transportation systems; promoting economic development throughout the state; protecting private property rights; ensuring timely and fair processing of applications; maintaining and enhancing resource-based industries; encouraging retention of open space and habitat areas; protecting the environment; involving citizens in the planning process; ensuring that public facilities are provided at adequate levels concurrent with planned development; and preserving lands with historical and archaeological significance.*

*Among other requirements, jurisdictions subject to the GMA, including Jefferson County, must designate natural resource lands, including mineral resource lands with long-term commercial significance (RCW 36.70A.170).*

*Under the GMA, Jefferson County must also adopt development regulations to assure the conservation of agricultural, forest, and mineral resource lands and the protection of critical areas. According to state regulations contained in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) "conservation" means "measures designated to assure that natural resource lands will remain available to be used for commercial production of the resources designated" (WAC 365-195-825 (1)(b)). Accordingly, regulations for identified natural resource lands must assure that adjacent land uses would not interfere with the continued use of these designated lands, in the accustomed manner, and in accordance with best management practices (RCW 36.70A.060).*

*Discussion: Consistent with GMA, Jefferson County adopted a comprehensive plan in August 1998 which outlines goals and policies that help define, direct and guide growth and development throughout the County. The Comprehensive Plan includes goals and policies for resource lands, including mineral lands. Development regulations were adopted in December 2000 as part of the County's new Unified Development Code. Jefferson County's Comprehensive Plan and Unified development Code are discussed in the following section.*

#### Site Land Use Designations

##### *Comprehensive Plan*

Under the Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan (1998), the properties surrounding the site are designated RR 1:5 (Rural Residential, 1 dwelling unit per 5 acres). The site itself has been designated as Mineral Resource Area (except for Lots 6 and 7 of Block 3 of the Basalt Beach plat, which are designated RR 1:5).

##### *Zoning*

The Jefferson County Zoning Code and Development Standards are contained in the Jefferson County Unified Development Code (UDC). Adopted in December 2000, the UDC replaces

approximately 30 different County ordinances, resolutions and regulations by one integrated document.

The site is currently zoned RR-5, primarily allowing rural residential development at a maximum of one dwelling unit per five acres. Mining is conditionally permitted in the RR-5 zone unless the land is designated as a Mineral Resource Area, where mining is a permitted use. Because the Mats Mats Quarry has been designated as a Mineral Resource Area under the Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan, mining on the site is allowed subject to code provisions.

Properties to the immediate south and across Mats Mats Bay to the west are zoned RR-5. Properties to the north and northwest, across Mats Mats Channel are zoned RR-5 and RR-10.

### *Shoreline Management Master Program*

The Jefferson County Shoreline Management Master Program (SMMP) contains environmental designations which establish policies and regulations for various uses and development occurring landward of the extreme low tide level. The SMMP designates the Mats Mats Bay shoreline on the site “Conservancy Environment” and the Puget Sound (Admiralty Inlet) shoreline “Suburban Environment”. The Jefferson County SMMP also designates the area waterward of the ordinary high water mark “Aquatic Environment”.

## Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan

### *A. Mineral Lands*

*Summary: The Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan establishes four designations to conserve resource lands and ensure the continued commercial viability of resource industries. The four resource land designations in Jefferson County are: Forest Lands; Mineral Lands; Agricultural Lands; and, Aquacultural Lands. Policies relevant to mineral lands are summarized below.*

*Goal NRG 6.0 recommends the conservation and protection of Mineral Resource Lands for long-term economic use.*

*Policy NRP 6.1 requires the adoption of a final Mineral Lands Ordinance that includes criteria for classifying and designating Mineral Resource Lands of commercial significance based on physical and topographic characteristics, distance from populated areas, and the quality of the resource.*

*Policy NRP 6.4 requires the County to mitigate conflicts between mineral lands and adjacent land uses through zoning and development regulations regarding siting, buffering and design requirements.*

*Policy 7.3 requires the County to develop standards and guidelines to identify and address the impact of mining operations on adjoining properties. Such conditioning should not have the intent of rendering mining operations economically unfeasible.*

*Discussion: As noted above, the Mats Mats Quarry has been designated as a Mineral Resource land on the Comprehensive Plan Map, and mining is considered an appropriate use for the site. A 220-foot wide naturally vegetated buffer (200-foot shoreline buffer and 20-foot*

setback from the buffer) would be retained around the shoreline perimeter of the site and a 300-foot wide buffer would be provided between the southern site boundary and the quarry to buffer vicinity residential uses and views from mining activity.

Measures to minimize the impact to adjoining property owners from continued quarry operation have been identified and include: use of water spray and plantings to minimize fugitive dust; adherence to NPDES water quality standards and implementation of a groundwater quality monitoring program to limit water quality impacts; retention of approximately 34 acres, or 29 percent of the site, in natural vegetation to provide a buffer; and, addition of resilient materials in equipment and relocation of the primary crusher to reduce sound levels.

## *B. Critical Areas*

*Summary: The Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan contains Critical Areas Protection Strategies to protect critical environmental areas, including: wetlands; aquifer recharge areas; frequently flooded areas; geologically hazardous areas (including seismic hazard areas) seawater intrusion area; and, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas.*

*Discussion:* According to the Critical Areas maps included in Chapter 8 of the Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan, several critical areas are mapped on or adjacent to the site as follows: Critical Aquifer Recharge Area is mapped over the southwest corner of the site; FEMA FIRM (Frequently Flooded Area) is mapped along the sites northern and eastern shoreline; Wetland Area is mapped over the southern portion of the site; Seawater Intrusion Protection Zone is mapped over the extreme western edge of the site; and, a WDFW Heritage point (bald eagle) is mapped over the northern half of the site.

The Critical Areas Maps are based on generalized characteristics, and do not portray survey accuracy or define whether any overlay district regulations apply to a specific property (UDC 3.6.2). A substantial amount of site specific review and analysis was conducted for this EIS, including analysis on the following: wetlands; endangered, threatened, sensitive and other priority plant and animal species; geologic hazards; marine habitat; surface water; and, groundwater. The site analysis conducted for this EIS did not identify any critical areas on the site. The bald eagle territory located to the north of the site (WDFW 1997b) and potential for wetlands are discussed in the *Plants & Animals* section this EIS. Discussions on groundwater and aquifer conditions are discussed in the *Groundwater* section of this EIS. Discussions on surface water runoff and flooding conditions are discussed in the *Surface Water* section of this EIS.

## Jefferson County Unified Development Code

*Jefferson County's Zoning Code and Development Standards are contained in the County Unified Development Code (UDC), adopted in December 2000.*

## *Mineral Resource Lands District*

*Summary: Mineral Resource Land (MRL) Overlay Districts apply to lands characterized by the following: have a known or potential extractable resource in commercial quantities; the parcel is a minimum of ten (10) acres in size; the property is surrounded by parcels no smaller than five (5) acres in size; current or future land use designation will not exceed a residential density of one dwelling unit per five acres; the site is not within a shoreline designation or Rural Village*

center or within one-half mile of established or potential Urban Growth Area; and, not within a regulated wetland or fish and wildlife habitat area. The Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan identifies the Mats Mats Quarry as a Mineral Resource Land.

*Allowable and prohibited uses within Mineral Resource Lands Overlay Districts are specified in Table 3.1 of the UDC for the underlying designation. According to UDC Table 3-1, mineral extraction activities are allowed on Rural Residential (RR) designated lands with an MRL Overlay, subject to meeting applicable performance standards.*

*Discussion:* The MRL criteria in the UDC were established for the designation of new MRL district designation, not existing mining operations previously designated as a Mineral Land of Long-Term Commercial Significance through the 1995 Jefferson County Mineral Lands Ordinance and the 1998 Comprehensive Plan. Jefferson County has indicated that because the Mats Mats Quarry is an existing mining operation previously designated as a Mineral Land of Long-Term Commercial Significance in the 1998 Comprehensive Plan, the proposal will not be reviewed against the MRL criteria identified in the UDC.

Jefferson County has indicated that for regulatory purposes the horizontal extent of the Mats Mats Quarry, as defined in the DNR Surface Mining Permit, is considered to be an MRL Overlay District. Thus, under Table 3.1 of the UDC, mineral extraction is an allowed use on the site.

### *Performance and Use-Specific Standards*

*The purpose of this section of the UDC is to provide specific requirements that must be met for uses or developments within a particular land –use district. The following provisions apply to mineral extraction.*

#### 4.24 Mineral Extraction, Mining, Quarrying and Reclamation

*Standard 4.24(1): All surface extraction shall be performed in full compliance with the Washington State Surface Mining Act. Other extraction must conform with all applicable Washington state laws.*

*Discussion:* The proposal is to revise and transfer the existing Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Surface Mining Reclamation Permit (#70-010170) from Fletcher General (also known as General Construction) to Northwest Aggregates. The proposal would be in compliance with the Washington State Surface Mining Act.

*Standard 4.24(2): Applications for development permits for extraction shall be accompanied by a report prepared by a professional geologist which shall include information on the types of materials present, quantity and quality of each material, lateral extent of deposits, depth of deposit, depth of overburden, and method of extraction.*

*Standard 4.24(3): All extraction, surface mining, and reclamation operations must, to the extent possible, employ best management practices for drainage control, buffer zones, and other precautionary measures as appropriate to protect adjoining lands, surface and groundwater quality and quantity, natural drainage systems, environmentally sensitive areas, wildlife habitat, and scenic resources from adverse impacts resulting from the extraction operations and to meet*

*the standards of this code and other applicable county, state, and federal codes and regulations.*

*Discussion:* The existing Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Surface Mining Reclamation Permit (#70-010170), proposed update to the Surface Mining Reclamation Permit and this EIS, contain information on the quality and quantity of deposits, lateral extent of the deposit, depth of deposit, and method of extraction.

All stormwater flowing from the site would continue to be discharged consistent with the conditions of the NPDES/Stormwater Discharge Permit issued for the site by the Department of Ecology (Permit WAG-50-1286). The NPDES/Stormwater Discharge Permit establishes limits for the quality of the water discharging the site. No significant water quality or water quantity impacts are anticipated with continuation of mining activities (refer to the *Water* section for detail).

Based on the analysis in this EIS, the continuation of mining on the site is not anticipated to significantly impact environmentally sensitive areas or scenic resources.

*Standard 4.24(4): Topsoil or other overburden having value for agriculture or other beneficial uses shall not be removed or disposed or in a manner which will reduce its value or prevent its future use.*

*Standard 4.24(5): Spoils shall be placed outside of environmentally sensitive areas and shoreline areas. Final slope angle shall be no steeper than 1.5:1. Best management practices shall be employed for drainage and other controls so that 1) spoils are properly drained and do not cause ponding, 2) runoff water meets the requirements and standards of this Code and other applicable County, state and federal codes and regulations, and 3) mass soil movement is prevented.*

*Discussion:* The proposal would not result in the removal of any soil valuable for agriculture. All materials stockpiling would be located outside of environmentally sensitive areas and best management practices would continue to be employed for drainage.

*Standard 4.24(6): All extraction and reclamation activities that create noise disturbance must take place between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on weekdays, unless extended hours of operation are authorized for emergency purposes by the Administrator. No use shall be made of equipment or material which produces unreasonable vibration, noise, dust, smoke, odor, or electrical interference to the detriment of adjoining property of the persons having the quiet use and enjoyment of that adjoining property.*

*Discussion:* Proposed hours for extraction and reclamation are from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday, consistent with 4.24(6). As under current conditions, barging activity could occasionally be conducted on a 24-hour basis, depending on market and tidal conditions. (Jefferson County has indicated that quarry operators must continue to obtain prior approval from the UDC Administrator for each and every instance of operations, including barge loading and unloading, outside the normal operation hours, regardless of frequency.) Only on rare conditions would truck loading occur after 6:00 p.m. Blasting would be limited to the hours of 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., five days a week. No significant noise or vibration impacts resulting

from continued mining are anticipated (refer to the *Noise* and *Risk of Vibration* sections for detail).

*Standard 4.24(7): The alteration, intensification, and expansion of existing gravel pits and surface mining operations is allowed subject to reasonable performance standards to ensure that alteration, intensification, and expansion of such uses have minimal adverse impacts on surrounding areas and uses, and provided that:*

- a. If increased off-site impacts (noise, vibration, dust, traffic) would result from expansion, intensification, or modification, a conditional use permit shall be required.*
- b. Modification to include a new use or operation (e.g., a rock crusher) shall require a conditional use permit*

*Discussion:* Jefferson County has issued a formal Code Interpretation stating that the expansion of an existing surface mining operation will be deemed to have 'minimal adverse impacts' if the impacts are not 'significant' as defined in WAC 197-11-730. See Case No. MLA01-000183 (May 15, 2001). With implementation of the various mitigation measures discussed in this EIS, the proposal will not have significant adverse impacts as that term is defined in SEPA. Accordingly, the proposal appears to meet the 'minimal adverse impacts' standard provided in UDC 4.24(7).

UDC 4.24(7) indicates that a conditional use permit is required if an expansion proposal increases off-site impacts, or introduces a new use or operation. The *Proposed Action* does not involve an increase from the current rate of mining, or involve any new use. The proposal would continue historical hard rock mining, processing, trucking, reclamation and barge transportation activities (including the barge importation of reclamation soil). Jefferson County will determine whether a conditional use permit is necessary, based on the analyses presented in this EIS and other relevant information

### *Development Standards*

The purpose of this section of the UDC is to establish criteria associated with the development and redevelopment of land that will achieve the goals and policies of the Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan.

## 6.2 General Development Standards

*Summary: General development standards apply to each land use district and include the following: no building or structure shall be constructed unless in conformity with all relevant standards; no building or structure shall encroach on any private easement or public right-of-way; and, all land use activities shall be served by appropriate transportation facilities.*

*Discussion:* No new buildings or structures are proposed and no existing structures encroach on any private easements or public right-of-ways. The Mats Mats Quarry is served by road and bridge transportation.

## 6.6 Grading and Excavation Standards

*Summary: Development standards relating to grading and excavation are summarized as follows: grading and clearing activities shall be conducted so as to minimize effects; adequate buffers, revegetation, stockpiling measures, and retention of natural vegetation (as possible) shall be provided; BMPs from the Stormwater Management Manual for the Puget Sound Basin (or as specified by the County Engineer) shall be employed to control erosion and stabilize soils; all clearing and grading in Environmentally Sensitive Areas shall be subject to provisions of Section 3.6.4; and, all grading of 500 or more cubic yards are subject to State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) review and subject to a stormwater management permit.*

*Discussion:* The proposed mining plan has been prepared to meet the provisions of the Department of Natural Resources Surface Mining Reclamation Permit. The proposed mining plan includes perimeter buffers with native vegetation, reclamation (revegetation) of the site as mining is discontinued, location of stockpiles in areas to limit erosion, and a stormwater system designed consistent with the conditions of the NPDES/Stormwater Discharge Permit issued by the State Department of Ecology. The site does not contain any identified Environmentally Sensitive Areas.

## 6.7 Stormwater Management Standards

*Summary: All new development and redevelopment must conform to the standards and minimum requirements of the Stormwater Management Manual for the Puget Sound Basin. The Administrator may require additional measures as indicated by environmental review. In addition, a Stormwater Site Plan is required for sites larger than one acre with 50 percent or more impervious surfaces, or sites that discharge to a receiving water that has a documented water quality problem.*

*Discussion:* All stormwater runoff from the developed portions of the site (i.e. area in active mining or mining support facilities) would continue to be directed to stormwater ponds for water quality treatment prior to discharge to Mats Mats Bay at two outfalls along the western edge of the site. All stormwater flowing from the site would continue to be discharged consistent with the conditions of the NPDES/Stormwater Discharge Permit issued for the site by the Department of Ecology (Permit WAG-50-1286). The NPDES/Stormwater Discharge Permit meets the standards of the 2001 Department of Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington. The NPDES/Stormwater Discharge Permit establishes limits for quality of the water discharging the site and prevents significant water quality impacts. To adhere to the water quality standards of the NPDES/Stormwater Discharge Permit issued for the quarry, stormwater runoff from the site would continue to be controlled by the elements of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, and Stormwater and Process Water Monitoring Plan established for the quarry operation. A Stormwater Management Permit from Jefferson County is required for the proposal.

## 6.8 Roads

*Summary: This section of the Development Standards applies to all public and private roadways and contains standards for road and bridge design, installation of road signs and traffic signals, criteria for roadway drainage control, roadway clearing and grading, regulation of easements for private roadways, procedures for naming roadways and provisions for maintenance bonds.*

*Discussion:* No new roadways or improvements to existing roadways are proposed or required.

### 6.13 Landscaping/Screening

*Summary:* landscaping or screening is required for all multifamily residential, commercial and industrial land uses. Existing trees vegetative plantings, undisturbed open space, and/or topographic or natural features that meet or exceed the landscape standards are considered to fulfill landscaping or screening requirements. This section does not contain specific standards for the screening of surface mine operations.

*Discussion:* As under existing conditions, the entire 31.5 acres in the shoreline (i.e., area within 200 feet of the shoreline) would remain undisturbed. The shoreline buffer area contains mature mixed coniferous and deciduous forest with interspersed deciduous forest and shrub/grass areas. The perimeter shoreline buffer screens views to the existing and proposed mining activities.

### 6.17 Mining, Quarrying and Asphalt/Concrete Batch Plant Best Management Practices in Critical Aquifer recharge Areas

*Summary:* The mining development standards specified in Section 6.17 of the UDC are applicable only for mineral extraction, quarrying and batch plant operations located in Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas and illustrated in the Aquifer Recharge Susceptible Areas Map in the Comprehensive Plan. These development standards contain provisions for the use of Best Management Practices to prevent groundwater contamination from activities such as making concrete and asphalt products. Provisions for storage of liquid materials, storage of erodible material and vehicle washing are also provided.

*Discussion:* The extreme southwest corner of the site is mapped as Critical Aquifer Recharge Area. The Mats Mats Quarry area (area in active mining or processing) is not located within this Critical Aquifer Recharge Area and would not be anticipated to be subject to the provisions of Section 6.17. However, the proposal includes continued water quality treatment consistent with the conditions of the NPDES/Stormwater Discharge Permit issued by the State DOE, and implementation of a Spill Prevention and Emergency Cleanup Plan.

### Surface Mining Regulations (RCW Chapter 78.44)

*Summary:* The Legislature has recognized that the surface extraction of earth minerals for commercial, industrial, or construction purposes is an activity essential to the economic well-being of the state. RCW Chapter 78.44 provides that the usefulness, productivity, and scenic values of all lands and waters involved in the surface mining within the state should receive the greatest practical degree of protection and restoration. The statute requires submission of a plan of surface mining operation and reclamation of mined areas. The statute requires that the reclamation plan include a schedule for progressive reclamation or each mining segment so that reclamation can be initiated at the earliest possible time. The reclamation plan must satisfy the standards summarized below:



- *Prior to surface mining, permit holders shall carefully stockpile all topsoil on the site for use in reclamation, or immediately move topsoil to reclaim adjacent segments, except when the approved subsequent use does not require replacing the topsoil. Topsoil needed for reclamation shall not be sold as a mineral nor mixed with sterile soils. Stockpiled materials used as screening shall not be used for reclamation until such time as the appropriate county or municipal government has given its approval.*
- *The department may require that clearly visible, permanent monuments delineating the permit boundaries and maximum extent of the disturbed area be set at appropriate places around the mine site. The permit holder shall maintain the monuments until termination of the reclamation permit.*
- *All surface-mined slopes shall be reclaimed to the following minimum standards:*
  - *Slopes in consolidated materials shall have no prescribed slope angle or height, but where severely hazardous conditions is created by mining and that is not indigenous to the immediate area, the slopes shall not exceed 2.0 feet horizontal to 1.0 foot vertical. Steeper slopes shall be acceptable in areas where evidence is submitted that demonstrates that the geologic or topographic characteristics of the site preclude reclamation of slopes to such angle or height or that such slopes constitute an acceptable subsequent use under local land use regulations.*
  - *Final topography shall generally comprise sinuous contours, chutes and buttresses, spurs, and rolling mounds and hills, all of which shall blend with adjacent topography to a reasonable extent. Straight planar slopes and right angles should be avoided.*
  - *The floor of mines shall generally grade gently into postmining drainages to preclude sheet-wash erosion during intense precipitation, except where backgrading is appropriate for drainage control, to establish wetlands, or the trap sediment.*
  - *Topsoil shall be restored as necessary to promote effective revegetation and to stabilize slopes and mine floors. Where limited topsoil is available, topsoil shall be placed and revegetated in such a way as to ensure that little topsoil is lost to erosion.*
  - *Pit floors should be bulldozed or ripped to foster revegetation.*
- *Drainages shall be graded and contain adequate energy dissipation devices so that essentially natural conditions or water velocity, volume, and turbidity are reestablished within six months of reclamation of each segment of the mine. Ditches and other artificial drainages shall be constructed on each reclaimed segment to control surface water, erosion, and siltation and to direct runoff to a safe outlet. Diversion ditches including but not limited to channels, flumes, tightlines and retention ponds shall be capable of carrying the peak flow at the mine site that has the probable recurrence frequency of once in twenty-five years as determined from data for the twenty-five, twenty-four hour precipitation event published by the national oceanic and atmospheric administration. The grade of such ditches and channels shall be constructed to limit*

*erosion and siltation. Natural and other drainage channels shall be kept free of equipment, wastes, stockpiles, and overburden.*

- *Revegetation shall be required as appropriate to stabilize slopes, reduce erosion and turbidity, mask rectilinear contours, and restore the scenic value of the land to the extent feasible as appropriate to the approved subsequent use.*

*Administration of this program is conducted by the State Department of Natural Resources (DNR).*

*Discussion:* An updated reclamation plan to meet the statutory requirements of the Surface Mining Reclamation Act is being submitted to the State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) along with this Environmental Impact Statement. Site reclamation would be accomplished in discrete 10-acre segments as rock reserves are depleted in a given area. This phased approach allows revegetation to be initiated as at the earliest time practical. Consistent with the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources requirements, site reclamation will be accomplished in the following four steps: 1) Site preparation, including use of on-site non-salable material and imported clean soil from other Northwest Aggregates mining operations accessible by barge; 2) Slope stabilization and erosion control, including stormwater control and temporary erosion control measures such as hydroseeding and filter fence check dams; 3) Final Contouring and topsoil placement, including placement of topsoil at depths of two to six inches on future buildable portions of the site and six to twenty-four inches on future non-buildable areas – areas designated for future roadway corridors would not receive any topsoil placement; and, 4) Revegetation with grasses, shrubs and trees.

### Shoreline Management Act (RCW Chapter 90.58)

*Summary: The legislature enacted the Shoreline Management Act (SMA) in 1971 to protect the public interest associated with shorelines of the state while, at the same time, recognizing and protecting private property rights consistent with the public interest. The SMA applies to all “shorelines of the state”, which include all areas of Puget Sound lying seaward of the ordinary high waters, and all lands extending landward for two hundred feet from the ordinary high water mark (RCW 90.58.030(2)(c)&(e)).*

*The primary mechanism for implementing the Act is the adoption of Shoreline Master Programs, which must be approved by local governments and the Department of Ecology. Jefferson County has adopted a Shoreline Management Master Program (SMMP). The County’s Master Program contains four upland shoreline designations: Natural, Conservancy, Suburban, and Urban Environment. The SMMP designates the Mats Mats Bay shoreline on the site “Conservancy Environment”, and the Puget Sound shoreline “Suburban Environment”. In addition, the area waterward of the ordinary high water mark carries an “Aquatic” designation.*

*The SMA requires a shoreline permit for “substantial development” conducted within any shorelines of the state. The SMA defines substantial development as any development that exceeds \$5,000 or materially interferes with the normal public use of the water or shoreline. Development is defined by the SMA as a use consisting of the construction or exterior alteration of structures; dredging; drilling; dumping, filling, and removal of any sand, gravel or minerals; constructing bulkheads, driving piles, or placing of obstructions; or any project of a permanent or temporary nature that interferes with the normal use of waters or shoreline.*

*Discussion:* The Applicant's property is located adjacent to Mats Mats Bay and Puget Sound (Admiralty Inlet) and contains shoreline subject to SMA. The *Proposed Action* involves the continuation of reclamation and mining activities and does not involve any new uses or development within 200 feet of the Ordinary High Water Mark. Jefferson County will determine if the proposed continuation of mining activities includes substantial development as defined in RCW 90.58.030 and whether a shoreline permit is necessary.